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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/627,381	07/25/2003	Kenneth Willian	ETS-0205	3909
21269	7590	07/14/2006	EXAMINER	
PEPPER HAMILTON LLP ONE MELLON CENTER, 50TH FLOOR 500 GRANT STREET PITTSBURGH, PA 15219			JOO, JOSHUA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2154	

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/627,381	Applicant(s) WILLIAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Joshua Joo	Art Unit 2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 June 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/10/06.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Amendment filed on 6/5/2006

1. Claims 1-20 are presented for examination.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted 5/10/2006 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-4, 6, 8-9, 11-18, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krasnoiarov et al, US Publication #2002/0156812 (Krasnoiarov hereinafter), in view of Gardaz et al, US Publication #2004/0109197 (Gardaz hereinafter).

5. As per claims 1 and 12, Krasnoiarov teaches substantially the invention as claimed including a method for converting a plurality of files to different formats. Krasnoiarov's teachings comprise of:

providing a user interface that enables a user to enter a request for converting a plurality of deliverables to the formats suitable for presentation, each deliverable including an associated content item and a corresponding associated format to which to convert the associated content

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item (Paragraph 0046. User requests personalized set of content components. Paragraph 0105. User indicates display preferences for each component.);

preparing the associated content items for conversion based on the corresponding associated formats (Paragraph 0057. Generates components.);

converting the associated content items using a plurality of parallel processing threads (Paragraph 0057; 0063. Parallel processing. Convert components; non-HTML to HTML, XML to HTML.), each thread corresponding to an associated deliverable (Paragraph 0060-0061. Each thread is assigned to a component.);

compiling the converted deliverables for distribution over a plurality of delivery channels (Paragraph 0006. Content may comprise of HTML, XML, images, sounds, and video.

Paragraph 0057. VoiceXML. Paragraph 0098. Content is assembled.); and

posting the content to the delivery channels (Paragraph 0006. Content may comprise of HTML, XML, images, sounds, and video. Paragraph 0098; 0121. Post assembled content to the user.).

6. Krasnoiarov teaches substantial features of the claimed invention including parallel processing wherein a plurality of threads work in parallel to process user's request and each component server converting contents. However, Krasnoiarov does not specifically teach of each thread converting the associated content item to the corresponding associated format.

7. Gardaz teaches of a server that processes threads in parallel (Paragraph 0163; 0182), wherein the server converts files from one format to another (Paragraph 0062; 0095; 0108).

8. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Krasnoiarov and Gardaz because both teachings are similar in that they deal with parallel processing and the converting of files to different formats.

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Furthermore, the teachings of Gardaz for processing threads in parallel for the conversion of files would improve the teachings of Gardaz by decreasing the time required to process client's request thereby improving the efficiency of Gardaz's teachings.

9. As per claims 2 and 13, Krasnoiarov teaches the invention, wherein preparing the associated content items for conversion comprises retrieving the associated content items from a database (Paragraph 0060. Component servers.).

10. As per claims 3 and 14, Krasnoiarov teaches the invention, wherein preparing the associated content items for conversion comprises customizing the associated content items (Paragraph 0105. User request includes specifying how to generate a component. User preference.).

11. As per claims 4 and 15, Krasnoiarov teaches the invention, wherein customizing the associated content items comprises embedding within the associated content items objects related to the presentation (Paragraph 0105. Presentation of content. Display preferences for each component.) and distribution of the associated content items (Paragraph 0098; 0121. Content is assembled and posted to the requesting client.).

12. As per claims 6 and 16, Krasnoiarov teaches the invention, further comprising receiving a request to convert the plurality of deliverables to the plurality of formats suitable for presentation (Paragraph 0046. User requests personalized content components. Paragraph 0006. Content may comprise of HTML, XML, images, sounds, and video. Paragraph 0057. VoiceXML), the request including a selected delivery channel over which to distribute the

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converted deliverables (Paragraph 0097. Content is assembled and returned to the user.

Paragraph 0052; 0057. Establish TCP/IP connection. HTTP protocol.).

13. As per claims 8 and 17, Krasnoiarov teaches the invention, further comprising distributing the converted deliverables over the selected delivery channel (Paragraph 0097. Content is assembled and returned to the user. Paragraph 0052; 0057. Establish TCP/IP connection. HTTP protocol.).

14. As per claims 9 and 18, Krasnoiarov teaches the invention, further comprising presenting the converted deliverables at a presentation client (Paragraph 0105. Request for presentation of content. Paragraph 0121. Post assembled content.).

15. As per claims 11 and 20, Krasnoiarov teaches the invention, wherein presenting the deliverables at the presentation client comprises presenting an audible version of the deliverables at the presentation client (Paragraph 0006; 0105. Content may comprise of HTML, XML, images, sounds, and video. Paragraph 0057. Convert content. VoiceXML.).

16. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krasnoiarov and Gardaz, in view of Alonso et al, US Patent #6,184,878 (Alonso hereinafter).

17. As per claim 5, Krasnoiarov teaches the method of converting content to a page description language and converting the page description language to the format suitable for presentation (Paragraph 0057; 0105. Convert non-HTML into HTML. XML into HTML). However, Krasnoiarov does not specifically teach the process comprising of parsing the

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associated content items to identify content to be presented and converting the parsed content to a page description language.

18. Alonso teaches of parsing a web page to identify HTML content and converting the HTML page into a video page (Col 4, line 66-Col 5, line 15).

19. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Krasnoiarov, Gardaz, and Alonso because all three teachings deal with the converting of content from one format to another. Furthermore, the teachings of Alonso to parse and identify content to convert formats would improve the system of Krasnoiarov and Gardaz by explicitly explaining the process of converting content from one format to another, wherein the process would involve determining the specific components in a content and converting the components according to the user's request.

20. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krasnoiarov and Gardaz, in view of Huetsch et al, US Publication #2002/0049842 (Huetsch hereinafter).

21. As per claim 7, Krasnoiarov does not teach the method of claim 6, further comprising logging the request in a request history.

22. Huetsch teaches of maintaining a client request history (Paragraph 0037).

23. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Krasnoiarov, Gardaz, and Huetsch because the teachings of Huetsch to maintain a client request history would improve the system of Krasnoiarov and Huetsch by allowing the server to cache content based on the latest user requests, thus requiring less time to service clients.

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24. Claims 10 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krasnoiarov and Gardaz, in view of Gillford et al, US Publication #2003/0123622 (Gifford hereinafter).

25. As per claims 10 and 19, Krasnoiarov does not specifically teach of presenting a printed version of the deliverables at the presentation client.

26. Gifford teaches of receiving content, where the content may be converted to a printed version such as FAX messages in PDF or audio messages in WAV or in RealAudio (Paragraph 0156).

27. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Krasnoiarov, Gardaz, and Gillford because all three teachings deal with converting content to present to the user. Krasnoiarov and Gillford are further related in that Krasnoiarov teaches of requesting personalized content, wherein the content may be an email (Paragraph 0046), and Gifford's teaches of converting email content to different formats. The teachings of Gifford to convert data into printed or audible version would improve the system of Krasnoiarov and Gardaz by allowing the client to receive content in a plurality of different presentable formats.

Response to Arguments

28. Applicant's arguments filed 6/5/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argued that:

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29. (1) Krasnoiarov et al. Nor Gardaz et al., whether considered alone or in combination, discloses “compiling the converted deliverables for distribution over a plurality of channels,” as required by amended independent claims 1 and 12.

30. In response, Krasnoiarov teaches:

- i) Paragraph 0057, “the component servers convert (for example, translate) the initial non-HTML content into HTML content... the main server applies an XSL style sheet to transform the XML into HTML”
- ii) Paragraph 0098, “This content is assembled from components generated by component servers 904B, 904C, and 904D.

Quoted sections (i) and (ii) of Krasnoiarov clearly teach of compiling, i.e. assembling, the converted deliverables, i.e. converted content, for distribution.

- iii) Paragraph 0006, “Information communicable via a network includes text information, image information, Extensible Markup Language (XML), Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), or any other type of information that can be stored in a computer file, including images, sounds, and video. Throughout this specification we refer to any information sent over a network as content.”
- iv) Paragraph 0098, “communicating the resulting content, processed and assembled, to the user terminal...”

Quoted sections (iii) and (iv) of Krasnoiarov teach of transmitting content that may comprise of images, sounds, and video to the user, which would involve distribution over a plurality of channels.

Conclusion

31. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
32. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.
33. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua Joo whose telephone number is 571 272-3966. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 7 to 4.
34. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A. Follansbee can be reached on 571 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
35. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

July 5, 2006

JJ


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